

# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

Vol. I, No. 11

FEBRUARY 1935



A PICTORIAL REVIEW  
of  
GREEK and ROMAN COINS  
(A New Publication)

SEE PAGE 252

PUBLISHED BY  
SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

1 West 47th Street New York, N. Y.

U. S. A.

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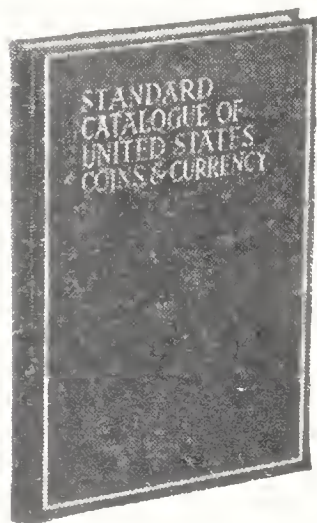
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# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

Published Monthly by SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LTD., 1 West 47th St., New York, N. Y.

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Edited by WAYTE RAYMOND and PRESCOTT H. THORP

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New Series

New York, February, 1935

Vol. I, No. 11

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## Numismatic Mythology

### V—Corinthian Colonies and Their Local Myths

By JEAN B. CAMMANN

CORINTH, proudly dominant on the isthmus connecting Attica with the Peloponnese, sent out many of her children across the Corinthian gulf to establish colonies in Acarnania, around the Ambracian gulf, and along the coast to the north west; other colonies and cities allied to Corinth by trade, were settled at an early date in Magna Graecia. All these offspring of the mother city, whether by birth or adoption, copied her characteristic coinage, and the Corinthian "colts" cantered over many lands. The Corinthian types, it will be remembered, are the winged horse Pegasos, and the profile head of Athene Chalinitis, and on later coins little picture symbols, in infinite variety, are generally fitted into the graceful curve of the goddess' helmet with its long neck-flap. The colonies reproduced the types very accurately, but the individual touch of local artists often alters the features of Athene into a very human maiden, and Pegasos in at least one colony—Leucas, becomes a riotous colt. The symbols usually point to some special cult, and it is interesting to trace the worship of various

deities in these towns, many of them such close neighbors, and to learn in this way to recognize the different mints.

Leucas, situated on a peninsula barely joined by a great marsh to Acarnania, was evidently surrounded by a fertile country. The vineyards and their abundant grapes are shown in minute details in the symbols of this colony and of Acarnania (No. 1). A vine laden with fruit, a branch or a twisted garland, a huge cluster of grapes, are all of frequent occurrence. The chosen god of Leucas however was not Dionysos, but Hermes, who as the marker of boundaries presided over the fields, and the best known symbol on these coins is his kerykeion or herald's staff, entwined with two serpents (No. 2). It varies in style and proportions, sometimes a long and slender wand, and occasionally a short and clumsy implement far too like a dentist's forceps.

One most delightful design is of the agile young god bending to adjust his winged sandal, the kerykeion standing beside him (No. 3). The prancing





Pegasi, referred to, make a pleasing variation on some of the obverse dies (No. 4), and perhaps the most original is on a tiny diobol where the steed is rearing on his hind-legs, almost full-face, a clever piece of fore-shortening (No. 5).

Apollonia and Anactorium are devotees of the Sun God; the former has Apollo's lyre on its somewhat rare coins (No. 6), and Anactorium gives a wider range of his emblems. The sacred palm tree of Delos, beneath which Leto gave birth to Apollo and his twin sister, Artemis (No. 7); the omphalos, a conical stone covered with a fringed net, the seat of the oracle at Delphi (No. 8); Apollo's lyre (No. 9) and tripod (No. 10) all bear witness to this particular cult. The thymiaterion or incense burner in many shapes, some of them very graceful (No. 11), is also frequent; and the symbol of a flaming altar is only found at Anactorium.

Dyrrhachium and Alyzia both display the massize club of Herakles, but Dyrrhachium, for no apparent reason, usually combines it with a dolphin (No. 12). Alyzia's boldly cut dies frequently show a large bow (No. 13), sometimes accompanied by its quiver.

The Ambracian coins are by far the most interesting and artistic of all the groups, and the symbols represent some very curious myths, either in beautifully posed little figures or unusual animal forms. One die shows a complete picture in which a local hero, Ambrax, seated upon a pile of rocks is apparently watching a tiny swan which floats down an imaginary stream (No. 14). Unluckily, this "swan" must be recognized somewhat doubtfully; many authorities prefer to see in its place a tortoise struggling in the folds of a serpent, but their view point certainly detracts from the charm. Again, a horned river-god Arathos, is seen sitting astride of a bull's head; and another of these strange beings, the river-god Achelous appears not only on Ambracian staters, but also on coins in other colonies through which that river winds

its course (No. 15). A human hero of Ambracia, Gorgos, is depicted as a young warrior, wearing a tall helmet and leaning on a long staff; his name on the coin identifies a character otherwise unknown.

Athene's head is especially lovely on the Ambracian dies; the familiar owl occasionally accompanies its mistress (No. 16), but on other coins a strange little satyr dances in the air, and Pan, the sylvan god with long horns and a goat's tail and hooves, strolls casually behind the goddess' dignified head (No. 17). Ambracia is evidently a pleasant dreamland of the Golden Age, its woods and streams haunted by many fascinating creatures who are more familiar to the inhabitants than the far-off dwellers on Olympus.

The so-called Ambracian obelisk, peculiar to this colony, is supposed by Babelon to be a Xoanon, the archaic type of statue evolved from a tree-trunk. There is a splendid marble Xoanon of Hera in the Louvre, but in it the bark of the tree wavers and breaks into long folds of drapery and distinct traces of the human form. The Ambracian obelisk is a rigid stone, ornamented by long, twisted fillets which suggest "Apollo of the Cross-roads" if it is to be accepted as a Xoanon.

Thyrrheium's taste turned toward jewelry; its characteristic symbol is an attractive ornament shaped like an earring or pendant, long pointed darts dangling from a crescent or a circle which is often marked with the city's ethnic, theta Θ (No. 18). A variety of vase forms, particularly a rhyton or horn-shaped drinking cup, terminating in a griffin, are also typical of this mint.

Helmets in many styles are found on numerous Greek coins; one of the finest is at Argos Amphilochicum (No. 19), where it, as well as a shield and spear or spearhead (No. 20), form a complete panoply of arms. A large hound crouches beneath Pegasos, or else his head alone is shown there. Surely we may hope and believe that this is a

memorial to the faithful dog Argos, whose pitiful old age passed in a sigh of joy at the return of his dear master, Odysseus.

Across the seas, Syracuse struck very beautiful staters of the Corinthian type at the time when Timoleon came to her rescue, an emissary from Corinth, in 345 B.C. These pieces use the Athene head on the obverse (Corinth put it on the reverse) with the inscription ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ or ΣΥΡΑ; (note the use of Ω, early coins have O (No. 21). Pegasos is placed on the reverse die. Symbols are less frequent than at Corinth and its neighborhood, and the really typical sign of the triskelis only appears in the reign of Agathocles, 317 B.C. (No. 22). This familiar, three legged ornament has always been the emblem of Sicily, most appropriate to that triangular island.

In collecting these Corinthian staters from different localities, it is possible to trace not only their individual myths, but also to note connecting links with other places. Perhaps some of the symbols may refer to the birthplace of the magistrate or mint-master, and others may suggest historic events or important alliances. Corinth presents the longest list of symbols and among them are found the dove in a wreath (No. 23), Sicyon's type; the cow and calf (No. 24) of Corcyra; the Athenian owl; a wild boar, as on the coins of Aetolia (No. 25); a bull's head with sacrificial fillet, copying Euboea. A ship's mast with yard is identical at Corinth and at Leucas (No. 26), and it, as well as the aphlaston, an ornament taken from a ship's stern (No. 27), may be a token of naval triumphs. The Gods themselves, Zeus (No. 28) and Athene (No. 29), Poseidon and Dionysos, Apollo and Artemis, appear in person on the staters of Corinth, but rarely on those of her colonies. Only Nike's flying form hovers over all her chosen land, and comes impartially to any spot which she may deem worthy to receive her crown of victory (No. 30).

All illustrations from collection J.B.C.

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## BOUND VOLUMES OF THE Coin Collector's Journal

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The March issue of the Journal will mark the end of the first year of the new series. Due to the great demand for back numbers we have not been able to keep a very large supply for binding. Less than 100 volumes will be available so that collectors wishing to secure the complete bound volume should send in their order at once. The book will be bound in finest quality library buckram. Price \$2.00 post-paid.

▼



## New Issues of Coins

Described by  
HOWLAND WOOD

### Estonian Kroon

**N**OW and then a new coin appears from this post-war Baltic country. The latest is an aluminum bronze 1 Kroon piece, evidently taking the place of a Kroon in silver of the same size minted in 1933.



The obverse shows a ship with one square sail with tall prow formed with a dragon's head. The reverse bears the usual type, shield within an oak wreath above EESTI VABARIIK, below, date. The edge is plain.

### Finland

**D**URING 1934 Finland has issued a large coin of aluminum-bronze of a value of 20 Markkaa. The obverse bears the arms of Finland imposed on a wreath of palm branches. The reverse



shows a large 20 within a wreath of pine needles and cones. Around the inscription SUOMEN TASAVALLA, below MARKKAA. The design is the same as on the 10 and 5 Markkaa pieces that have been issued during the past few years.

This metal, aluminum-bronze, is a somewhat new alloy for coinage purposes and has been commonly used since the war as a substitute for silver, especially in those countries where the currency is much depreciated. It became familiar to the world at large through the extensive use of the French Chamber of Commerce tokens of 2, 1, and 1/2 franc pieces, first issued in 1920 and which have just been superseded by the new French issue described in the May number of the Journal.

This metal is of a brassy color and although of a golden color when new does not change in color very much through use. The composition of the Finnish piece is 92 parts copper, 6 parts aluminum and 2 parts nickel. The French was about 91 parts copper and 9 parts aluminum.

It is interesting to note that in the sixties of the past century several of the European mints experimented with this alloy and our own government in 1863 and 1864 did considerable experimenting as well. One of the pattern cents of 1864, Adams-Woodin 462, is composed of 90 parts copper and 10 parts of aluminum. Great difficulties were found in rolling out and stamping pieces of this alloy and the experimentation was dropped.

### Commemorative Australian Coin

**U**NLIKE Germany, Austria and the United States, England and her colonies have issued very few commemorative coins. We, however, are in receipt of a florin or two shilling piece commemorating the centenary of Victoria. This is the second commemorative coin Australia has issued, the first being issued when the new Parlia-

ment House at Cambarra was dedicated in 1927. This colony, now a part of the Australian commonwealth, is in the south-eastern part and is the smallest in area of the several subdivisions of that country, although before 1891 it was the most populous. It now ranks second.

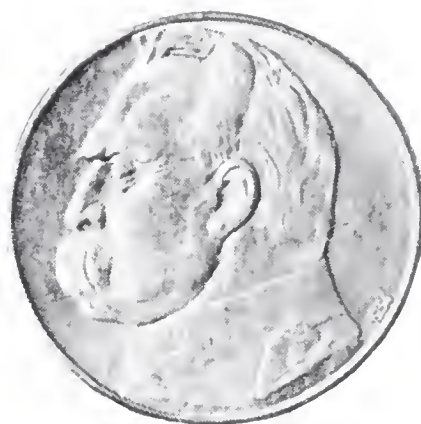


Capt. Cook was the first to sight the coast of Victoria in 1770. Port Phillip Bay was taken formal possession of by the British in 1802 and in 1804 an unsuccessful attempt was made there to establish a settlement. The first permanent occupation did not take place until 1834 when a man named Henty and his family established themselves on the shores of Portland Bay in the far western part and started a whaling industry and a sheep farm. In 1835 colonists from Tasmania settled on Port Phillip Bay in the central part, and the actual founding of the colony is really due to this settlement. This is probably the reason for the double dating on the coin. It was in the same year incorporated in the territory of New South Wales and did not become a separate colony until 1850. Over a billion dollars worth of gold has been produced in Victoria or about two-thirds of the output of Australia.

The new coin bears a profile of King George facing left, crowned and robed in an ermine mantle, similar to the portrait used on coins of the other colonies. The reverse shows a nude youth on horseback carrying a flaming torch. Around the edge CENTENARY. VICTORIA. MELBOURNE. 1934-35., at bottom, FLORIN. The piece is silver and has a reeded edge.

## Poland's Latest Coins

ALTHOUGH Poland during the past few years has made several pattern coins bearing the portrait of Marshal Pilsudski, and has shown his like-



ness on stamps in 1919, 1927, 1928 and 1934, the first coins with his portrait for circulation appeared only during the past year and are of the denomination of 5 and 10 Zloty. These show a bold profile of the Marshal facing left and bear no inscription on this side except a microscopic date near the shoulder. This lack of inscription tends to emphasize the portrait and remind one a little of a recent Swedish coin of Gustavus Adolphus treated in the same manner. The reverse in comparison is weak. In the center is the Polish eagle, entirely too small and very crudely delineated, perched on an insignificant cartouche enclosing the letter S. Around the eagle at some distance from the edge is the inscription RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA, the whole surrounded by modernistic rays, at bottom the value.



Joseph Pilsudski was born in November, 1867 at Zulow in the county of Vilna. In his youth he was involved in

Continued on page 252



## The Development of Pure Nickel Coinage (SWITZERLAND: 1850-1881)

By RALPH E. CASE \*

IN an article which appeared in the August, 1934 issue of this publication,\*\* it has been cited that the element Nickel, in coinage, vanished with the Fall of Bactria—to remain in complete oblivion for nearly two thousand years . . . until 1850 A.D.

About this time, transitions in the political situation in Switzerland gravitated toward centralization of power. Among the laws promulgated was legislation rescinding the power of the individual Canton, or State, to issue its own coinage; this authority being vested with the Federal Government. A newly appointed commission, after careful study and experimentation recommended the minting of token coinage of "Argentan" (an alloy of copper, zinc and nickel)  $\pm$  15% of silver, to maintain the intrinsic value of the piece.

Argentan, or "German Silver" as well as the British counterpart, "Merry's Metal Blanc" had been perfected shortly before this time and were popular substitutes for silver in the manufacture of household articles. These and similar alloys had been developed through attempts to duplicate the ancient Chinese "Pak-tong" or "Pei-tung" compositions of copper, zinc and nickel.

Argentan appeared ideally suited for coinage, but the "fly in the ointment" was the specification of a proportion of silver in the alloy.

If we may indulge in a bit of reverse chronology (even as the current theatrical production, "Merrily We Roll Along," opens with a typical conclusion—progressing into the past, step by

step, until the origin of the plot is presented as the final curtain falls) let us first view the present status of Nickel in the coinage program of Switzerland; after which we may trace back the efforts of the Minting Authorities from 1881 (date of the adoption of pure nickel) to 1850 (when "Argentan"  $\pm$  15% silver was first employed).



During the period 1929 to 1932, we find that the Swiss Mint, at Berne, produced 8,250,000 pure nickel 20 centimes (rappen) pieces.

This continued activity verifies the favor which pure Nickel for coinage enjoys, as illustrated by the following excerpt from "Ueber Munzzirkulation" (Report of the Swiss Mint . . . 1904):

" . . . The half-franc piece of silver would then make place for a similar one of pure nickel, which would be more convenient; and, which is very important, much more difficult to counterfeit and very resistant against wear.

"The merit of first having made coins of pure nickel and having discovered the excellence of nickel for coinage purposes belongs to us (Switzerland) as we have made our twenty rappen pieces of pure nickel since 1881. . . ."

The 20 rappen piece referred to above, which was the first pure nickel

\* Development and Research Dept. International Nickel Co.

\*\* "Nickel Containing Coins of Bactria; 235-170 B. C."

coin struck, is shown below—together with pertinent information:

Total pieces issued. . . . 50,450,000  
 Weight . . . . . 4.00 grams  
 Diameter . . . . . 21.00 mm.  
 Authorization: Federal Law of  
 April 30, 1881.

Specimens of this coin are still in circulation in Switzerland—their color and appearance are bright, and signs of wear are negligible.

A test, made by the Swiss Mint, of various Swiss coins—after 20 years of average circulation—disclosed the following results:

One-franc piece (silver).....	20.4%	wear
Half-franc piece (silver).....	32.5%	"
20 rappen piece (nickel).....	5.6%	"
10 rappen piece (Cu-Ni).....	16.2%	"
5 rappen piece (Cu-Ni).....	19.7%	"

The performance of the pure nickel coin was, by far, the most efficient.

Strange as it may seem, these excellent physical characteristics, while predicted through Laboratory experimentation, were of secondary interest at the time the metal was selected for use (1881). The Swiss authorities were primarily interested in the intrinsic value of the material; which, in the period 1875-1881, fluctuated in value between \$1.50 and \$3.75, per pound, so that the weight of pure nickel per piece approximated the nominal value of the coin.

The Berndorf Metal Works of Austria, had successfully accomplished the casting and rolling of pure nickel blanks and the Swiss Government ordered one million coin blanks through this organization. The coins were struck in the Federal Mint at Berne and, when issued, were received with enthusiasm.

The splendid results achieved were probably important factors in the final abandonment, by most governments, of the old system which dictated that the weight and material used for token money must approximate in market value the denomination of the piece. At the present time the trend has com-

pletely reversed itself, as is shown in the following passage taken from the Swiss Mint Report mentioned above:

" . . . Then we have retreated entirely from the old view that even in the small token coins the metal value should correspond, if possible, to the face value. Today, people are striving more to use for these coins a metal which has a pleasant appearance (regardless of the intrinsic value), which is hard (offering great resistance to wear), which is recognized by a simple method . . . Nickel is excellently suited for this. It has an attractive white color, is tough and hard, resistant to corrosion by air, resistant to wear and is easily recognizable by its property of being attractive magnetically. It is extremely hard to melt and make fit for rolling—offering counterfeiters insuperable difficulties. . . . "

Prior to 1881, the Swiss Mint Authorities were harassed by many unexpected difficulties. Metallurgical barriers had been brought into the picture by economists who insisted that silver be included in the composition of the coins. Trouble in melting and rolling developed and the hardness of the alloy resulted in excessive wear of machinery and mutilation of coinage dies. The first reaction of the authorities was to place the blame on the use of nickel—which was more or less untried in coinage; but, as a matter of fact, it was later established that silver was equally at fault—or rather, the incompatibility of the two metals in the same alloy was responsible for the difficulties encountered. Similar trouble was encountered by the U. S. Mint (in 1869) and by the Royal Mint, London, as recently as 1920.

The American Mint Report of 1869 states:

"We took pure silver and the purest nickel to be had. The fusion was very difficult and the melting had to be repeated several times, till finally it was evident that the two metals



could not be forced into union, being even more repugnant to each other than gold and iron."

Between 1850 and 1875 the Swiss Mint experimented extensively with the ingredients of the coinage blanks . . . raising and lowering the proportions of nickel, copper and zinc, but without success. Finally, in 1879 the 10 and 5 rappen coins were struck in an alloy of 75% copper: 25% nickel (which had in the meantime been adopted by Belgium, the United States and Germany).

The low market value of copper forbid the coining of 20 rappen pieces under the old code of "intrinsic value = nominal value," since the weight of such a coin would be excessive; and, as stated above, two years later the pure nickel coin was adopted. The Director of the Swiss Mint, Edm. Platel, in a lecture on Swiss minting history, delivered in 1890, advanced the following conclusions:

"The reasons which induced the Swiss finance administration to choose this particular metal are principally as follows:

It is of greater actual value in comparison with the face value than in the use of a nickel alloy.

The easy and safe recognition of imitations.

This metal is easily used in case of eventual recall, as it has not been depreciated in value by admixture of another metal."

However, since that time 28 countries have struck 76 issues of coins in 72 denominations in pure nickel—its popularity in these latter cases being entirely based on the excellent physical characteristics of the metal.

During the latter stages of the World War, the Swiss Mint struck token coins of brass, bronze and a special aluminum alloy. Shortly thereafter a comparative test of the abrasion resistance of the various types of coinage was conducted. Equal quantities of the several types of coins were placed together inside a revolving drum for a period of 40 hours. The pure nickel coins emerged from this test far in the lead—indicating an abrasion resistance ratio of 5:1 over the 75:25 copper-nickel alloy.

A recent estimate of the total weight of pure nickel coinage in circulation throughout the world disclosed that over 14,000 tons of this metal have been converted into token pieces.

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## Canada's Silver Dollar Will Honor King George

By The Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, Dec. 10.—Canada's first silver dollar will be minted and circulated next May as a commemorative token of the twenty-fifth anniversary of King George's accession to the throne. It will be called the "George dollar" and will bear a likeness of the King.

For about eighteen years the Currency Act has contained authority for

the minting of a Canadian silver dollar but none has been placed in circulation. The extent of their popularity will determine the amount of currency to be issued in this form but the first minting will run to at least \$100,000.

Slightly larger in circumference than the 50-cent piece, the new coin will be thicker and convenient for handling.

# The Pattern Cents of 1856, 1858 and 1859



PATTERN CENTS OF 1856, 1858, 1859

Top row—obverses. Lower row—reverses

- 1—1856 Flying eagle. Tobacco wreath as adopted in 1857. Pure nickel, copper-nickel, copper and bronze. The copper-nickel piece is the coin usually found, all the others are very rare. A variety is known with the date twice engraved.
- 2—1856 Flying eagle. Oak wreath and shield. Copper and copper-nickel. Very rare.
- 3—(1856) Eagle in plain field, no inscription or date. Nickel and copper. Very rare. Adams also mentions in copper-nickel, but I have never seen it nor have I seen the trial pieces to which he gives the numbers 214 and 215. These last, if they exist, are of such rarity that they may be rated as unobtainable.
- 4—1858 Large flying eagle. Tobacco wreath. Copper, copper-nickel and nickel. The first and last very rare.
- 5—1858 Large flying eagle. Oak wreath. Copper-nickel.
- 6—1858—Large flying eagle. Laurel wreath. Copper-nickel and copper. The last very rare.
- 7—1858 Large flying eagle. Oak wreath and shield. Copper-nickel.
- 8—1858 Small flying eagle. Tobacco wreath. Copper-nickel and copper. The last very rare.
- 9—1858 Small flying eagle. Oak wreath. Copper-nickel.
- 10—1858 Small flying eagle. Laurel wreath. Copper-nickel.
- 11—1858 Small flying eagle. Oak wreath and broad shield. Copper-nickel and copper. The last very rare.
- 12—1858 Indian head. Tobacco wreath. Copper-nickel.
- 13—1858 Indian head. Oak wreath. Copper-nickel.
- 14—1858 Indian head. Laurel wreath. Copper-nickel, copper and nickel. The last two very rare.
- 15—1858 Indian head. Oak wreath and broad shield. Copper-nickel. I have not seen the various other mulings described by Adams.
- 16—1859 Regular obverse. Reverse with oak wreath and narrow shield as adopted in 1860. Copper and copper-nickel.
- 17—1859 Regular obverse. Reverse with oak wreath and broad shield. Copper-nickel.
- 18—1859 Regular obverse. Reverse with heavy oak wreath. Copper-nickel. I have not seen the pattern described by Adams under number 314 with the tobacco wreath reverse. To complete this series of eighteen pieces in copper-nickel is a somewhat difficult task today.



## Famous Coin Denominations



**BAIOCCO**, or **BAJOCCO**. A coin formerly in use in the Papal States. It was originally struck in base silver and later in copper, and it obtains its name from its brown color, the Italian for a bay or brown tint being "bajo." But Cinagli states that the name is probably derived from Bayeux, a town of France (old name, Bajocae), where there was at one time a mint.

The Baiocco was the tenth part of the Paolo, and the one hundredth part of a Scudo, and it was subdivided into five Quattrini.

In 1712 Pope Clement XI issued a silver coin of 80 Baiocchi, and in 1796 Pius VI struck a 60 Baiocchi piece at Bologna in copper. Among the obsidional pieces Mailet cites copper coins of two and one-half and five Baiocchi struck during the French occupation of Civita-Vecchia, 1796-1797; five, two

and one half, and one half Baiocchi for San-Severino, 1797; and five Baiocchi for Tivoli in 1797.

The Baiocco is mentioned by Andrew Boorde, in his "Introduction to Knowledge," 1547 (179), who says, "In bras they haue Kateryns and byokes and denares."



**BALBOA**. The unit of the gold standard of Panama, divided into one hundred Centesimos and of the same value as the money of the United States. It is named after the explorer.



**BATZEN**, or more properly in the singular, Batz or Batze, was the name originally given to a silver coin of the size of the Groschen, which was introduced in Berne, early in the sixteenth century, when the Plappart was abol-

ished. It was copied in the other Swiss cantons, as well as in Bavaria, Isny, Strassburg, Nördlingen, Augsburg, etc. According to the best authorities the name seems to be derived from the figure of the bear, the armorial device

of the canton of Berne. The old German name for this animal was Betz, later Bätz. The etymology from the Italian "pezza," a piece, is erroneous, as these coins never originated in Italy, but were copied in that country.

The original value of the Batzen was four Kreuzer, therefore 18 Batzen made the Thaler of 72 Kreuzer. It appears

to have retained this ratio for a long time, because in Adam Berg's "Münzbuch," published in 1597, as low as 17 Batzen are given as the equivalent of a Thaler.

In the modern Swiss coinage prior to the introduction of the Latin Union system, the Batzen was one tenth of the Franc, and equal to ten Rappen.

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## A Pictorial Introduction to Greek and Roman Coins

### Copy of Foreword

The purpose of this pamphlet is to demonstrate to the layman or student the possibility of acquiring a series of coins struck in ancient Greece and Rome.

All of the coins illustrated are fairly easy to obtain, and although they are not all to be purchased at a moderate price, the value in no case is excessive. The hand-books or guides published by many of the great museums in the world usually lay particular stress on and illustrate the great rarities in their collections, few of which are ever obtainable by the average collector. While we could have illustrated many other coins of interest we feel that the pieces chosen are representative and would form a real background for a collection of importance.

In illustrating the Roman coins we have confined ourselves to the silver denarii as being the coins most easily obtainable in fine condition, and show-

ing a remarkable series of portraits. We do not illustrate any coins of the rare emperors as they seldom come up for sale and many of them are of little consequence historically.

As our title implies this pamphlet is merely a series of pictures and not a scientific guide. To those desiring further insight into the subject we recommend the numismatic works listed on the inside back cover. We feel that the high school or preparatory school instructors of the classics will find this publication and a few coins a very great help in holding the interest of their classes.

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The illustrations consist of the six plates published in the Journal under "Obtainable Greek Coins" and the two plates of Roman coins as published this month. Additional notes have been added to the description of the Greek coins.

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## NEW ISSUES OF COINS

Continued from page 246

an anti-Tsarist plot and was sentenced to Siberia. In 1892 he formed the Polish Socialist Party, and edited and printed a radical paper. In 1900 he was arrested and confined in Warsaw. He escaped and fled to London. For several years prior to the World War he formed a secret private Polish army. During the war he joined Austria with his army where he exhibited high qualities as a leader. In 1916, on the inde-

pendence of Poland he accepted the position of Minister of War. Following the war he was elected Chief of State, and the army conferred upon him the title of First Marshal of Poland. Then for a while Pilsudski went into retirement but in 1926 he appeared at Warsaw at the head of an army. He however refused the Presidency and became Minister of War and Premier, but later resigned the Premiership.



## Random Notes From U. S. Mint Reports

By FRANKLIN PERRY

IN 1867 an interesting point was brought out that the present day gold coins were too thick, especially the ten and twenty dollar pieces. Various frauds had been practised upon these coins, such as taking out most of the gold, either by drilling or by sawing away the interior leaving the two faces intact, and replacing that removed by a planchet of heavy metal such as platinum, and then refinishing the edge with a gold rim.

This latter metal, almost the same weight as gold, was at that time about half the value of gold, as its uses were then limited. This trick of filling the centers of coins with base metal was well known in China where the silver dollar was habitually tampered with. The remedy proposed was to make the coins broader and thinner, as were our first gold coins, as in fact were most coins a century or so before.

In 1860 the mint made some experiments by making a thinner coin as well as slightly double concave. (Adams-Woodin 322-323.)

The ten dollar piece would be the size of the twenty and as no one would want a larger coin than this, the twenty dollar piece would be discontinued. Attention was called to the fact that most nations used few gold coins larger than a five dollar piece.

The mint at this time imported a reducing machine from England. This sort of machine, so commonly used today, can take an artist's model made in large size and reduce it to any size needed, as well as cut the design directly into a die. If memory serves rightly this machine remained in use at the mint for about fifty years.

For years the various mint directors have urged the discontinuance of the silver dollar and in each mint report have advanced various reasons why this denomination should be abolished, the reason being chiefly that it contained too much silver. Their plea in 1867 was because it was not well received in China and was taken there only at a discount. Our Trade Dollar of a few years later possibly had its beginnings from this remark.

The mint for many years, besides making coins has made bars of gold and silver stamping them with their weight, fineness and value. These were made for the trade and for export abroad. At that date the mint officials pointed out, that except for the limited use of travelers, it was a sheer waste of labor to coin money to be used for export. They also pointed out they were less easily tampered with, and on account of their weight and size they were safer from robbery.

In the reports during the latter part of the Civil War period and for a number of years later there seems to be a resentment by the mint officials over the large issues of paper money, both scrip and the larger denomination issues, as it was depriving them of their regular function, which is coining money. They hailed with pleasure that already a three and five cent nickel piece had been substituted for the "gossamer" paper of three and five cents that had been redrawn. They now wonder when they can give the people a silver currency in place of paper. One proposal was that the new silver coinage be about one-fourth less in weight and each piece a millimetre less in size.



ROMAN COIN PORTRAITS  
PLATE I



## ROMAN IMPERIAL DENARII

### All With Portraits

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Pompey the Great. B.C. 48-45.                 | 38 Macrinus. 217-218.                         |
| 2 Julius Caesar. B.C. 48-44.                    | 39 Diadumenianus, son of Macrinus.            |
| 3 Sextus Pompey. B.C. 38-35. (Head of Neptune.) | 40 Elagabalus. 218-222.                       |
| 4 Marcus Antonius. B.C. 43-31.                  | 41 Julia Paula, first wife of Elagabalus.     |
| 5 Cleopatra. Wife of Antonius.                  | 42 Aquilia Severa, second wife of Elagabalus. |
| 6 Octavius Augustus. B.C. 43-A.D. 14.           | 43 Julia Soemias, mother of Elagabalus.       |
| 7 Tiberius. B.C.10-A.D.37.                      | 44 Julia Maesa, grandmother of Elagabalus.    |
| 8 Nero Drusus, brother of Tiberius.             | 45 Severus Alexander. 222-235.                |
| 9 Caligula. A.D. 37-41.                         | 46 Orbiana, wife of Severus Alexander.        |
| 10 Claudius I. 41-54.                           | 47 Julia Mamaea, mother of Alexander.         |
| 11 Nero. 54-68.                                 | 48 Maximinus I. 235-238.                      |
| 12 Galba. 68-69.                                | 49 Paulina, wife of Maximinus.                |
| 13 Otho. 69.                                    | 50 Maximus, son of Maximinus.                 |
| 14 Vitellius. 69.                               | 51 Balbinus. 238.                             |
| 15 Vespasian. 69-79.                            | 52 Pupienus. 238.                             |
| 16 Titus. 72-81.                                | 53 Gordianus Pius. 238-244.                   |
| 17 Domitian. 72-96.                             | 54 Philippus, father. 244-249.                |
| 18 Nerva. 96-98.                                | 55 Otacilia, wife of Philippus.               |
| 19 Trajan. 98-117.                              | 56 Philippus, son.                            |
| 20 Hadrian. 117-138.                            | 57 Trajanus Decius. 249-251.                  |
| 21 Sabina, wife of Hadrian.                     | 58 Etrucilla, wife of Trajanus Decius.        |
| 22 Aelius, adopted son of Hadrian.              | 59 Herennius, son of Trajanus Decius.         |
| 23 Antoninus Pius. 138-161.                     | 60 Hostilianus, son of Trajanus Decius.       |
| 24 Faustina, wife of Antoninus.                 | 61 Trebonianus Gallus. 252-254.               |
| 25 Marcus Aurelius. 140-180.                    | 62 Volusianus, son of Treb. Gallus.           |
| 26 Faustina II, wife of M. Aurelius.            | 63 Aemilianus. 253-254.                       |
| 27 Lucius Verus. 161-169.                       | 64 Valerianus, father. 254-260.               |
| 28 Lucilla, wife of L. Verus.                   | 65 Mariniana, wife of Valerianus.             |
| 29 Commodus. 175-192.                           | 66 Gallienus. 254-268.                        |
| 30 Crispina, wife of Commodus.                  | 67 Salonina, wife of Gallienus.               |
| 31 Pertinax. 193.                               | 68 Saloninus, son of Gallienus.               |
| 32 Albinus. 193-197.                            | 69 Valerianus, junior.                        |
| 33 Septimius Severus. 193-211.                  | 70 Postumus, tyrant. 259-267.                 |
| 34 Julia Domna, wife of Severus.                |   |
| 35 Caracalla. 196-217.                          |   |
| 36 Plautilla, wife of Caracalla.                |   |
| 37 Geta, brother of Caracalla. 198-211.         |   |



ROMAN COIN PORTRAITS  
PLATE II



LIST OF COINS FOR SALE

Every piece is guaranteed genuine.

In many instances we have only one specimen of the coins or notes in this list and cannot guarantee to supply others at the same price.

Terms: Net cash in advance. Please make all remittances payable to Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Orders for less than \$5.00 must add postage and registration. Any items found unsatisfactory may be returned within three days.

In order to save space the following abbreviations are sometimes used—G. = Good; V. G. = Very good; F. = Fine; V. F. = Very fine; E. F. = Extremely fine; Unc. = Uncirculated.

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SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.  
Coin Department

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New York, N. Y.

UNITED STATES COINS  
AT SPECIAL PRICES

We have a small surplus of the coins listed, in some cases a very few pieces. The catalogue price is quoted in the first column and our special price in the second.

HALF CENTS				SMALL CENTS			
		Cato. Special				Cato. Special	
1804	Very good	\$ .75	\$ .45	1862	Fine	.20	.10
1928	Uncirculoted	1.50	.75	1862	Uncirculated	.35	.20
1835	Fine	.50	.30	1863	Fine	.20	.10
1855	Uncirculated	1.00	.75	1863	Uncirculated	.35	.20
LARGE CENTS				1865	Fine	.25	.15
1800	Good	2.00	1.25	1865	Uncirculated	.75	.45
1801	Good	2.50	1.50	1877	Fine	1.00	.75
1802	Good	.75	.50	1905	Uncirculated	.50	.15
1803	Good	.75	.45	1909	Indian hd., unc.	.35	.25
1805	Good	2.00	1.25	1909	Lincoln V.D.B., unc.	.15	.10
1807	Good	1.50	1.00	1909	S Plain, unc.	.25	.20
1808	Good	2.50	1.50	1909	Plain, unc.	.15	.10
1810	Very good	1.50	1.00	1910	S Uncirculated	.50	.25
1821	Good	2.00	1.25	1911	Uncirculated	.25	.20
1823	Good	2.50	1.50	1912	Uncirculated	.25	.15
1824	Good	.75	.45	1913	Uncirculated	.35	.25
1826	Good	.35	.25	1914	Uncirculated	1.25	.85
1827	Good	.35	.25	1915	D Uncirculoted	.60	.35
1840	Good	.35	.25	1916	Uncirculoted	.45	.30
1842	Fine	.50	.35	1917	Uncirculated	.25	.15
1845	Fine	.50	.35	1918	Uncirculated	.25	.15
1846	Fine	.50	.35	1919	Uncirculated	.25	.15
1857	Fine	1.00	.75	1920	Uncirculated	.25	.15
				1921	Uncirculoted	.25	.15

		Cata.	Special
1923	Uncirculated	.35	.20
1925	Uncirculated	.20	.15
1927	Uncirculated	.20	.15
1928	Uncirculated	.20	.15
1929	Uncirculated	.10	.05
1929	S Uncirculated	.25	.15
1930	Uncirculated	.10	.05
1930	S Uncirculated	.25	.15
1931	S Uncirculated	.25	.15
1932	Uncirculated	.10	.05

**NICKEL 3 CENTS**

1887	Uncirculated	1.50	.90
1888	Uncirculated	.35	.25
1889	Uncirculated	.35	.25

**NICKEL 5 CENTS**

1873	Proof	.75	.60
1876	Proof	1.50	1.00
1880	Proof	1.00	.75
1882	Uncirculated	.40	.25
1882	Proof	1.25	.75
1883	Uncirculated	.25	.20
1883	Proof	.50	.40
1883	Without Cts, Unc.	.20	.15
1883	Same, Proof	.50	.35
1890	Proof	.75	.50
1891	Proof	1.00	.60
1901	Proof	.50	.35
1902	Uncirculated	.40	.30
1905	Uncirculated	.25	.20
1906	Uncirculated	.25	.20
1912	Proof	.75	.50
1913	D Uncirculated	1.50	1.15
1914	D Uncirculated	1.00	.75
1916	Uncirculated	.45	.30
1916	S Uncirculated	.65	.50
1920	Uncirculated	.35	.25
1929	Uncirculated	.15	.10

**SILVER 3 CENTS**

1866	Proof	3.00	2.25
1868	Proof	2.50	1.75
1869	Proof	2.50	1.75
1873	Proof	4.00	3.25

**HALF DIMES**

1795	Very good	4.00	3.00
1800	Very good	5.00	3.50
1803	Very good	7.50	5.00
1837	Liberty std. no stars		
	Uncirculated	1.25	.85
1838	Uncirculated	1.00	.85
1839	Uncirculated	1.00	.85

		Cata.	Special
1858	Proof	5.00	3.50
1863	Proof	3.00	2.25
1865	Proof	4.00	3.00
1866	Proof	3.00	2.25
1867	Proof	3.00	2.25
1869	Proof	2.00	1.50
1873	Proof	3.00	2.25

**DIMES**

1800	Very good	10.00	7.50
1805	Very good	3.00	2.25
1814	Fine	3.00	2.00
1814	Very good	2.00	1.25
1820	Very good	1.50	1.00
1821	Very good	.75	.50
1821	Large date, Unc.	2.50	1.50
1823	Very good	1.50	1.00
1824	Very good	2.00	1.25
1825	Very good	1.50	1.00
1827	Uncirculated	3.00	2.00
1827	Very good	.75	.40
1828	Small date, V. G.	1.50	1.00
1829	Fine	1.50	1.00
1829	Very good	1.00	.50
1830	Very good	.50	.25
1831	Fine	1.00	.60
1831	Very good	.50	.25
1832	Very good	.50	.25
1833	Very good	.50	.25
1833	Fine	1.00	.60
1834	Fine	1.00	.60
1834	Very good	.50	.25
1835	Fine	1.00	.60
1835	Very good	.50	.25
1836	Fine	1.00	.60
1836	Very good	.50	.25
1837	Bust, V. G.	.75	.50
1856	Small date, unc.	1.50	1.00
1858	Proof	8.00	5.00
1860	Uncirculated	1.00	.75
1861	Uncirculated	1.00	.75
1870	Uncirculated	.75	.50
1875	Uncirculated	.75	.35
1877	Uncirculated	.50	.30
1878	Uncirculated	.50	.30
1883	Uncirculated	.50	.35
1884	Uncirculated	.50	.35
1886	Uncirculated	.50	.35
1890	Uncirculated	.50	.35
1891	Uncirculated	.50	.35
1892	Uncirculated	.50	.35
1897	Uncirculated	.50	.35
1898	Uncirculated	.50	.35
1906	Uncirculated	.50	.35
1907	Uncirculated	.50	.35
1909	Uncirculated	.50	.35



		Cata.	Special
1913	Uncirculated	.50	.35
1921	D Uncirculated	.50	.35
1926	Uncirculated	.25	.20
1927	Uncirculated	.25	.20
1929	Uncirculated	.25	.20

TWENTY CENT PIECES

1875	S Very fine	1.00	.75
1875	S Fine	.75	.50
1875	CC Fine	1.50	1.00

QUARTER DOLLARS

1806	Very fine	5.00	3.75
1815	Fine	3.00	2.00
1818	Uncirculated	5.00	3.75
1821	Uncirculated	5.00	3.75
1822	Very fine	5.00	3.75
1825	Uncirculated	5.00	3.50
1834	Uncirculated	2.00	1.50
1838	Bust type, unc.	2.00	1.50
1857	Uncirculated	1.00	.75
1858	Uncirculated	1.00	.75
1858	Proof	8.00	5.00
1868	Proof	2.25	1.75
1870	Proof	2.50	2.00
1884	Proof	1.50	1.15
1893	Proof	2.00	1.50
1894	Proof	2.00	1.50
1895	Proof	2.00	1.50
1896	Proof	2.00	1.50
1905	Proof	2.00	1.50
1907	Proof	2.00	1.50
1909	D Uncirculated	1.25	1.00
1929	D Uncirculated	.50	.40

COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS

All In Mint Condition

1915	Pan. Pacific	12.50	8.50
1918	Lincoln	2.00	1.00
1921	Pilgrim	2.00	1.50
1921	Missouri 2*4	7.50	6.00
1921	Alabama	3.00	2.25
1923	Monroe Doct.	2.00	1.50
1925	Lex. Concord	1.50	1.15
1925	Stone Mt.	1.00	.80

HALF DOLLARS

1795	Very good	7.50	5.00
1806	Very fine	3.00	2.50
1808	Very fine	2.50	1.75
1812	Uncirculated	2.00	1.50

		Cota.	Special
1826	Uncirculated	1.50	1.00
1827	Very fine	1.00	.80
1829	Uncirculated	2.00	1.50
1830	Uncirculated	2.00	1.50
1831	Uncirculated	1.50	1.25
1832	Uncirculated	2.00	1.25
1834	Small date. Unc.	1.50	1.25
1836	Milled edge. E.F.	15.00	10.00
1837	Uncirculated	2.00	1.50
1858	Proof	10.00	7.00
1859	Uncirculated	1.50	1.25
1861	Uncirculated	1.50	1.00
1875	Proof	2.50	2.00
1876	Proof	2.50	2.00
1895	Proof	2.25	2.00
1896	Proof	2.25	2.00
1897	Proof	2.25	2.00
1903	Proof	2.25	2.00
1917	Uncirculated	1.50	1.00
1927	S Uncirculated	1.50	1.00
1928	S Uncirculated	1.50	1.00
1929	S Uncirculated	1.50	1.00
1929	D Uncirculated	1.50	1.25

SILVER DOLLARS

1796	Large date. V.F.	12.50	10.00
1796	Large date. F.	7.50	6.00
1798	Large eagle. V.F.	7.50	6.00
1799	Stars 8+5. F.	10.00	7.50
1799	Stars 7+6. V.F.	7.50	6.00
1800	Very fine	10.00	7.50
1801	Fine. Rare	10.00	7.50
1802	Very fine	10.00	7.50
1843	Ex. fine	2.75	2.25
1845	Ex. fine	5.75	4.00
1849	Ex. fine	4.00	3.00
1850	Ex. fine	6.25	5.00
1853	Very fine	5.00	4.00
1856	Ex. fine	6.25	5.00
1857	Uncirculated	7.50	5.00
1865	Proof	6.00	4.50
1866	Proof	5.00	4.50
1869	Proof	5.00	3.50
1872	Proof	4.00	3.00
1873	Proof	4.00	3.50
1880	Proof	3.50	2.75
1881	Proof	3.50	2.75
1882	Proof	3.50	2.50
1883	Proof	3.50	2.50
1884	Proof	3.50	3.00
1886	Proof	3.25	3.00
1888	Proof	3.25	3.00
1890	Proof	3.25	2.50
1892	Proof	3.50	2.50
1893	Proof	3.50	3.00

				SILVER DOLLAR MINT MARKS			
		Cata. Special				Cata. Special	
1894	Proof	3.50	2.50	1846	O Very fine	3.00	2.50
1895	Proof	6.00	4.00	1859	O Uncirculated	2.50	2.00
1896	Proof	3.50	3.00	1859	S Very fine	3.50	3.00
1897	Proof	3.50	3.00	1873	CC Very fine	20.00	15.00
1899	Proof	3.50	2.75	1882	CC Uncirculated	3.00	2.25
1900	Proof	3.50	2.50	1884	O Uncirculated	3.00	2.50
1901	Proof	3.50	2.75	1887	O Very fine		1.75
1902	Proof	3.50	2.75	1897	S Uncirculated	3.00	2.50
1904	Proof	6.00	4.50	1921	D Uncirculated	2.00	1.75
1921	Peace type. Unc.	2.00	1.50	1922	S Uncirculated	2.00	1.75
1924	Uncirculated	2.50	2.25				

BRITISH COPPER COINS

All with head of ruler.

Charles II. Farthing. Fine	.35	1797 Twapence. Uncirculated	3.00
Wm. and Mary. Halfpenny. V. F.	1.00	1799 Halfpenny. Unc. brilliant	.35
Farthing. Very fine	.50	1806 Penny. Unc. brilliant	.50
William III. Halfpenny. Fine	.35	George IV. Penny. Unc. brilliant	1.25
Farthing. Fine	.25	Halfpenny. Uncirculated	.50
George I. Halfpenny. Fine	.35	Farthing. First type. Unc.	.25
Farthing. Fine	.25	Farthing. Second type. Unc.	.25
George II. Farthing. Young head.		William IV. Penny. Very fine	1.00
Very fine	.35	Halfpenny. Uncirculated	.75
Farthing. Older head. Very fine	.25	Farthing. Uncirculated	.35
George III. 1770-1772. Half		Victoria. First type. Penny. Unc.	.35
penny. Unc. brilliant	.50	Halfpenny. Uncirculated	.25
Farthing. Similar. Unc. brilliant	.35	Farthing. Uncirculated	.15
1797 Cartwheel penny. Unc.		Half farthing. Uncirculated	.15
brilliant	1.00	Quarter farthing. Uncirculated	.15

Sets with matched dates

1841 1/4, 1/2, 1 Penny. Unc. (3)	1.00	1859 1/4, 1/2, 1 Penny. Unc. (3)	.50
1851 1/4, 1/2, 1 Penny. Unc. (3)	1.00	Second type. 1860, etc. 1/4, 1/2, 1	
1853 1/4, 1/2, 1 Penny. Unc. (3)	.50	Penny. Unc. (3)	.50
1854 1/4, 1/2, 1 Penny. Unc. (3)	.75	Third type. Veiled head. 1/4, 1/2,	
1855 1/4, 1/2, 1 Penny. Unc. (3)	.75	1 Penny. Unc. (3)	.50
1857 1/4, 1/2, 1 Penny. Unc. (3)	.75	Edward VII. Penny. Unc.	.15
1858 1/4, 1/2, 1 Penny. Unc. (3)	.50	George V. Penny. Unc.	.10



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1926 Ezra Meeker Coin .....	\$1.50
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1928 Jedediah Smith Coin .....	2.00
1933 Century of Progress Coin. Denver Mint.....	2.50
1934 Fort Hall, Fort Laramie and Jason Lee Coin. Denver Mint .....	2.00

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